Sl. No.	Name of the District	1993-94*	1994-95*	1995-96*
		Number of persons sanctioned loan	Number of persons sanctioned loan	Number of persons sanctioned loan
16.	Surendranagar	8	134	309
17.	Jamnagar	13	165	438
18.	Kutch-Bhuj	22	262	355
19.	Gandhinagar	—	65	109
	TOTAL	527	5715	10190

*Source : Gujarat Government

As per the reports received from Reserve Bank of India 345 persons, 4301 persons and 8215 persons were disbursed loan during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively *(Disbursement) for 1995-96 is still continuing.*

Effect of recent price hike of Petroleum on Consumer Items

3393. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail prices of essential consumer items are being monitored by Government after the hike in the recent petroleum product prices;

(b) how these compare with the prices prevailing before the hike in petroleum products prices; and

(c) how these prices have affected both CPI and WPI before and after the hike?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The retail prices of 12 essential commodities at selected centres are being monitored regularly on a daily basis, based on the information received from the various State Civil Supplies Departments. A Statement showing the retail prices of 12 essential commodities as on 2.7.1996 and 2.9.1996 at Delhi is given in statement (*See* below).

(c) On the basis of variation in the Wholesale Price Indices (WPI), the rate of inflation moved up from 4.2% as on 29.6.1996 to 5.5% as on 17.8.1996. The variations in the rate of inflation during the period has been influenced by several factors including the hike in petroleum product prices. The details relating to the impact of hike in the petroleum products prices on the CPI are not yet available.

Statement

Retail prices of 12 essential commodities before and after recent increase in prices of Petroleum Products.

(Rs. Per Kg)

Commodity	Delhi	
	As on 2.7.96	As on 2.9.96
Rice	11.00	11.00
Wheat	6.00	6.00
Gram	15.00	15.00
Tur	30.00	30.00
Sugar	15.50	15.00

Commodity	Delhi	
	As on 2.7.96	As on 2.9.96
Groundnut Oil	50.00	50.00
Mustard Oil	37.00	40.00
Vanaspati	42.00	41.00
Tea (Loose)	76.00	83.00
Potato	7.00	8.00
Onion	6.00	6.00
Salt (Packed)	5.00	5.00

Source:—Civil Supplies Department Government of NCT of Delhi.

Proposal to involve outside agencies to enquire into KVIC

3394. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to involve outside agencies to make a fresh enquiry into various applications and sanctions of Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) how does Government propose to take swift action against corrupt officials and entrepreneurs who have looted the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(c) whether there is any law to ensure that property of such people can be acquired by Government;

(d) the steps proposed to strengthen such laws to protect the funds of KVIC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (e) The KVIC takes action against the officials alleged to be involved in corruption according to the procedures laid down in KVIC Employees (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations and Vigilance Manual, Government of India. Besides, both officials and entrepreneurs are subject to the provisions of Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act.

Import of coking coal

3395. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import seven million tonnes of coking coal during 1996-97 to meet the demand of the power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated cost involved to terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) the extent to which the imports are likely to bridge gap between demand and supply of coking coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISRTY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Coal based thermal power plants use only non-coking coal and do not need coking coal. Imports of coal are not made by the Government. Such imports of coal, if any, are made by the consumers themselves, considering their needs and exercising their own commercial judgement.

(c) Coking coal is imported by the steel plants to bridge the gap betwen demand and availability of indigenous coking coal and also for the purpose of blending with indigenous coal on quality consideration. It has been estimated by the Planning Commission that around 9 million tonnes of coking coal may be imported into the country in 1996-97

Export and Import of Industrial Products

3396. SHRI DHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports and imports of industrial products for the last five year;

(b) the steps being taken to eradicate trade deficit in the near future;